



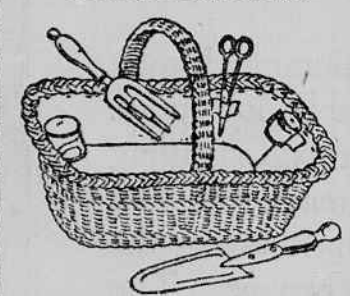
For the convenience of Americans in London, purchases may be charged to home accounts

Such is Fame

If a man writes a better book or makes a better home-brew than his neighbor, though his house be in the woods, the World will make a beaten path to his door.

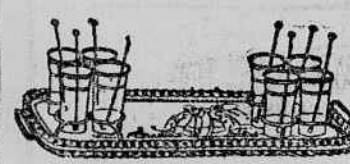
FOR COUNTRY HOMES.

Cross Garden Basket



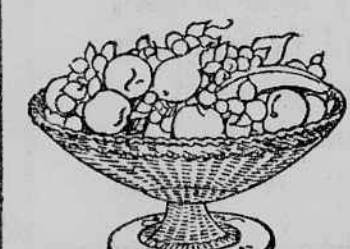
For gathering flowers. It is made of tan English wicker, patent cloth lining, containing: trowel, garden fork, shears, cord and wire. A strong and convenient handle for carrying. Size: 15 1/2 x 11 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches. \$12.50 Complete

Cross Refreshment Set



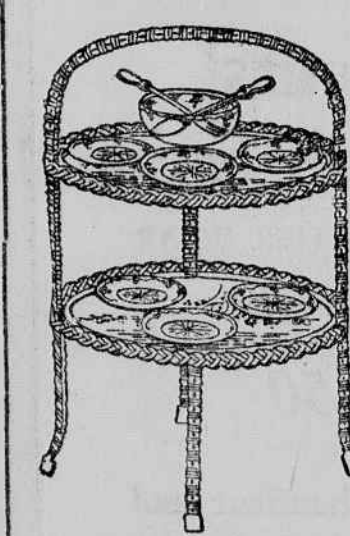
May be used for serving demitasse, iced-tea and other beverages. A finely woven colored enamel wicker tray (15 x 9 1/2 inches), stoneware bottom, glass covering, two fixed wicker racks and 8 hand- \$29.00 some crystal glasses, 5 1/2 inches high over Crystal muddlers, as shown extra, from 30c each.

Cross Fruit Basket



This attractive and useful basket is made of finely woven colored enamel wicker, with a handsome decorated wood base. Top 14-inch diameter, base, 9 1/2-inch diameter; 5 1/2 x 11 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches high. Unfilled. \$6.50 Artificial fruit, extra.

Cross Serving Stand



This handsome piece of furniture will ornament the porch. It is made of finely woven colored enamel wicker, with a handsome decorated wood base. Two glass covered shelves with stenciled design bottom. Size: 20 1/2 x 15 1/2 x 24 1/2 inches. Light weight and portable. \$31.50 Unfilled. Unusual value. An extensive line of salad sets displayed on our Magazine floor.

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The World's Greatest Leather Stores
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Dealers Throughout the World

Labor Fight on Graft Praised By Undermyer

Telegram to A. F. of L. Convention Commends Decision to Refuse Recognition to Brindell's Gang

Defends the Union Shop
Crowley, in Statement, Declares Council Plans to Assist in Cleaning House

Samuel Undermyer, counsel to the Lockwood committee, sent a message of congratulation yesterday to the American Federation of Labor, in convention at Denver, on its decision to force the reorganization of the Building Trades Council here, the body formerly ruled by Robert P. Brindell, now in Sing Sing for extortion.

At the same time Patrick Crowley, present head of the council, issued a statement declaring that it was the intention of the organization "to cooperate with the A. F. of L. and any other bona fide organization for the betterment of labor conditions."

He declined to say whether this meant that the council would submit to all the reforms which John Donlin, president of the A. F. of L., has been instructed to introduce into the council. He added he had received no official word yet that Donlin was coming to New York.

Mr. Undermyer in his telegram to the convention pointed out that "if the New York Council is forced to reorganize on proper lines or disband this wholesome housecleaning will involve no danger of encouraging non-unionism or what propagandists mislead the open shop, to which I am fundamentally opposed."

Urges Hutcheson Be Deposed
He added that it would greatly strengthen organized labor by ridding it of W. E. Hutcheson, head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, whom Mr. Undermyer referred to as a "crony" of Brindell's and as an "evil influence."

It was understood that Undermyer, in accordance with his agreement with the Lockwood committee, he had also written a letter to Attorney General Daugherty in connection with Federal action against the nation-wide combinations exposed by the committee. Dispatches from Washington said, however, that the Attorney General had declined to release the letter for publication.

Mr. Undermyer's message to the A. F. of L. convention reads:

"As a life-long champion of organized labor, who has been unremittingly denouncing the malign and corrupting influence of the New York Building Trades Council and particularly its criminal arrangements with the Building Trade Employers' Association, I congratulate the convention on its courage and wisdom in refusing to further recognize this lawless, defiant and undemocratic council."

"Its agreements with the Employers' Association are a grave inquiry to denouncing labor in whose success I am and always have been deeply concerned. The employers are exploiting the unions to the public injury and are maintaining their unlawful combinations through union aid. If the New York Council is forced to reorganize on proper lines or disband, this wholesome house cleaning will involve no danger of encouraging non-unionism or what propagandists mislead the open shop, to which I am fundamentally opposed. It will greatly strengthen organized labor by ridding it of the Brindell gang and his grafting satellites and will place it on an honest, dignified basis."

Exploited by Employers
"Under Brindell's blighting strong-arm methods of leadership and that of his present regency, the Council has been a mere pawn in the hands of these combinations of employers who have exploited the Council to perpetuate and shelter their unlawful trade combinations for their own benefit to the injury of labor. Our committee has uncovered repeated instances of agreements between unions in Brindell's Council and associations in the Employers' Association, where unions were required to enforce the employers' corrupt agreements to the extent of extorting for the labor furnished by unions double or more than the amount

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employers paid men and where unions were used to force unwilling employers into associations before they could secure skilled labor.

"The Federation will also be exceptionally fortunate of the Carpenters' Union can rid itself of Brindell's crony, Hutcheson, who has been an evil influence. Our committee has been for weeks unsuccessfully trying to subpoena Al Olsen, secretary of the local union here, to ascertain what became of vast funds that were in Carpenter Union's treasury. We hope this will be investigated."

Statement of Crowley
The statement issued by Crowley said:

"The statements that have appeared in the press of the United States, referring to the New York Building Trades Council as Brindell's union are in error, as Mr. Brindell is no longer connected with this organization. The object of the council is to cooperate with the American Federation of Labor and any other bona fide organization for the betterment of labor conditions. The Building Trades Council, furthermore, has no agreement to work exclusively for the Building Trade Employers' Association. The council has agreements with many independent contractors. Under no circumstances, however, will the 115,000 members of the council work under open shop conditions."

Building Probers Open Buffalo Hearing To-day

Lockwood Committee to Investigate Western New York Situation; 100 Are Called

BUFFALO, June 13.—Investigation of the building situation in Western New York will be begun here to-morrow by the special joint legislative committee under the chairmanship of Senator Charles C. Lockwood, of Brooklyn.

A few members of the committee, including Assemblymen James H. Caulfield, Jr., and Leonard M. Wallstein, associate counsel, were here to-night. Samuel Undermyer, counsel to the committee; Chairman Lockwood and other members of the committee will be here to-morrow morning.

More than 100 subpoenas have been issued, Mr. Wallstein said. The witnesses will include building contractors, manufacturers of and dealers in building materials and supplies, as well as officers and members of contracting and trade associations and labor organizations. The records of the local Central Labor council have been turned over to the committee for examination.

The committee, it is learned, does not anticipate any developments of the labor end such as featured by investigations in New York and which resulted in the imprisonment of Robert P. Brindell. The investigation here will end Friday.

Another Off Slacker List

War Department Finds George Yohe Dead When Called

Announcement of the removal of another name from the War Department's official list of "slackers" was made yesterday at Governor's Island, headquarters of the 2d Corps area. The name is that of George Yohe, order No. 2908, local board No. 3, this city.

"The draft records show that this man was given delinquent order of induction, effective April 4, 1918," says the statement of correction, "and was subsequently certified as a deserter. Subsequent to the publication of his name on the list of alleged draft deserters, proof has been furnished to the War Department that he died December 15, 1917, prior to the date on which he was ordered to report for military duty, and therefore could not be a deserter."

Prices Down

Chalmers Car Now a Better Buy \$1545 Than Ever at Its New Low Level of

Chalmers prices are reduced, the new level being from \$150 to \$300 under the old.

The five-passenger Touring Car, which was \$1795, is now \$1545. The Roadster (was \$1795) is now \$1495.

The seven-passenger Touring Car, which was \$1945, is now \$1795.

The Sedan (was \$2745) is now \$2445; the Coupe (was \$2595) is now \$2295; the Sport Car (was \$1995) is now \$1695.

The wonderful Chalmers motor, the fine Chalmers car—its economy, its performance, its reliable, consistent service, its comfort and beauty—had already made this car an investment far above par.

At these new prices, we do not know of anything that even closely approaches the Chalmers from the standpoint of genuine money's worth.

It is even more important now than a month ago to scan the market carefully before you buy your car.

Do this with the Chalmers, and its new price, as your measuring rod, and we are sure you will see the excess value which this car offers.

New Low Prices
5-Pass. Touring Car \$1545 Sport Car \$1695
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Prices F. O. B. Factory, war tax to be added

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CHALMERS

Ship Engineers' President Signs Wage Contract

(Continued from page one)

Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association throughout the country may result from the signing of the agreement in Washington. There has been a strong sentiment in this city and on the Pacific Coast against any compromise.

Local 35, of the Marine Workers, was having a meeting at 28 Park Place when the news was received that Mr. Brown, the national president, had signed the agreement. Thomas B. Healy, president of local and that of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Conference of Marine Workers, said that the local disapproved of Mr. Brown's action and would discuss it at a joint meeting with Local 80 in Webster Hall at 11 a. m. to-day. Earlier in the day Mr. Healy had said that the resignation of the national president would be demanded if he signed the agreement.

Immediately after the mass meeting in Webster Hall on Sunday had spurned the compromise terms negotiated by Secretary Davis, a special messenger was sent to Washington to warn Mr. Brown not to sign the proposed agreement with the United States Shipping Board.

The agreement is supported by the marine engineers' associations of Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk and other ports, but is opposed by the New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco locals. The agreement calls for the acceptance of the 15 per cent reduction in wages in return for a year's agreement between the unions and the Shipping Board. Healy said yesterday that another mass meeting would be held to-day in Webster Hall and that President Brown had been invited to attend, in order that he could get first-hand information as to the stand of the local engineers.

Liner That Took Wilson Across Has Second Fire

Twice Within Two Weeks the George Washington Is in Flames; Suspicion Aroused

For the second time in two weeks, fire started yesterday afternoon on board the George Washington, the ship used by President Wilson on his treaty-making trips. The liner is undergoing repairs at the Tietjen & Lang plant, Hoboken.

This time three steamers on C deck were in flames when the workmen discovered the fire. After sending in an alarm they fought the flames themselves, five of them receiving injuries which required surgical attention.

Nineteen railroad tugs and a fireboat from New York assisted the Hoboken firemen, and within an hour the fire was extinguished. In that time so much water had been poured into the ship that it had a list of 20 degrees.

Repairs will be made, it was said, in time for the vessel to depart July 12, according to schedule.

Francis R. Mayer, president of the United States Mail Steamship Company, to which the Shipping Board turned over the George Washington, said that two fires within a short time seemed suspicious to him, especially since no torches or other implement capable of starting a fire was being used by the workmen aboard.

Representative Mann May Be Chairman of Appropriations

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 13.—Representative James R. Mann, of Chicago, may be the new chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, succeeding Representative Good, of Iowa, who has resigned to enter law practice.

Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, and Representative Martin B. Madden, of Chicago, also are mentioned.

British Miners Incline Toward Strike Truce

Sentiment in Favor of Accepting Owners' Latest Settlement Proposal Grows

LONDON, June 13.—Messages from various mining centers to-day reported an apparently growing feeling among the men in favor of accepting the latest offer of the coal mine owners for a settlement of the strike, now in its third month. Meetings to explain details of the offer will be called in many of the districts before the ballot of the miners on Wednesday. A few of the miners' leaders remain irreconcilable, but Herbert Smith, acting president of the Miners' Union, has declared that a two-thirds majority against the owners' proposals would be considered necessary for continuing of the strike.

Negotiations between the masters and the men in the cotton industry have been adjourned until Tuesday, and meanwhile half a million idle operatives have been enabled to discuss the position in their respective districts. Something under a shilling in the pound now divides the two parties to the wage dispute. The workers have offered to submit this to independent arbitration, but the employers so far have declined to accept this proposition.

Stadtmuller and Moran Sentenced To Prison Terms

Brindell's Ex-Aids Each Given Three Years, but Court Will Ask Parole For Former in 6 Months

Two of Robert P. Brindell's former lieutenants, Peter Stadtmuller and Joseph Moran, were yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary by Justice McAvoy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Both were found guilty of extortion and coercion in connection with building and housewrecking operations in this city. They were indicted as a result of the Lockwood Committee's investigation.

Stadtmuller is forty-two years old and lived at 106 East Seventy-sixth Street. He was organizer of the Dockworkers' and Housewreckers' Local No. 1458. Moran is thirty-one years old and lived at 130 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. He was affiliated with the Piledrivers' Union, and was said to have been one of Brindell's "Strong Arm Men."

Both men received the same sentence, but Justice McAvoy said that he would recommend to the Parole Commission that Stadtmuller's sentence expire in six months. They were sentenced to the penitentiary, "there to be dealt with according to the law." The penitentiary sentence is limited to three years.

Andrew J. Murray, counsel for Stadtmuller, moved for the verdict to be set aside, and then made a strong plea for clemency. He said his client was never before convicted of a crime, that he had a wife and family depending on him and that for this reason was intimated to obey Brindell.

Stadtmuller and Moran were convicted of extorting \$1,000 from Max Minischon, head of the Interstate Wrecking Company, last September and of coercing him into taking Walter Melton into partnership. It was necessary for Minischon to comply with the demands to get men from Brindell's union to work for him.

Deficiency Bill to Harding

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The \$106,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill was prepared for President Harding's consideration to-day when the Senate adopted the conference report already approved by the House.

Gompers Asks Farm-Labor Defense Pact

(Continued from page one)

valid under the Constitution whenever called into question.

That the Federation take a "firm stand" for the inauguration of a definite policy calling for the total exclusion from the United States of Japanese with all other Orientals.

Want Excess Tax Retained
That the excess profits tax be retained by the Federal government, and that the Federation oppose proposals for new taxes and "leave nothing undone to defeat the introduction of a turn-over consumption or sales tax."

That the convention approve recent recommendations by the Federal Trade Commission to President Harding that the commission be authorized to obtain and publish information concerning ownership, cost, sales and profits in the basic industries as a means of "reducing the cost of living by compelling those who sell the necessities of life to accept smaller profits."

That the convention call upon the American government "to take the initiative or to cooperate with any other nation or to the United Mine Workers of America in the Federal prosecutions growing out of the coal strike of 1919."

That the Federation oppose legislation that has for its purpose "the further weakening of the Department of Labor."

Membership Drops

The report gives the present strength of the Federation of Labor at 3,306,528, as against 4,078,740 in 1920, and says that the slight decrease in membership is "naturally due to the large numbers of workers unemployed."

It points to the membership enrollment as proof that the campaign against organized labor has failed.

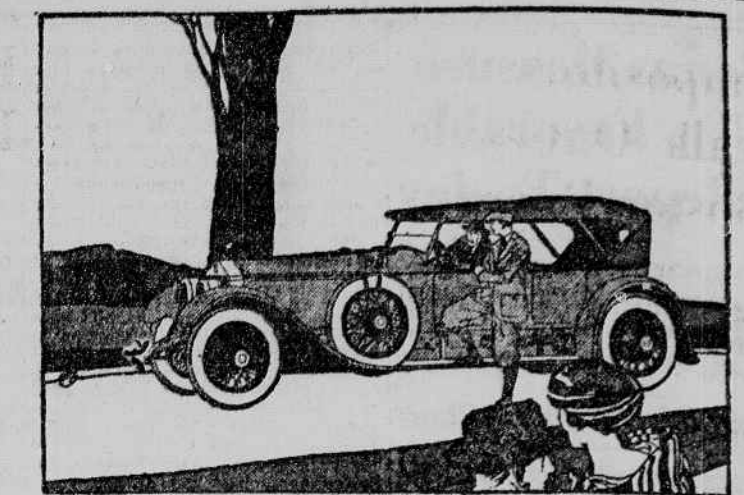
"The American trade union movement," the report declares, "has just gone through a year of unexampled struggle and difficulty. The enemies of labor and human progress have assailed from every side. The movement for reduction of wages, the movement to crush our organization, massing under the feigning 'open shop' slogan, the wave of unemployment, and perhaps the most sinister of all, the revival as a part of the general anti-labor campaign of the vicious, enervating individual contract, by which workers are bound to their employers in unwilling servitude, have been massed and concentrated against the most potential voluntary movement of the wage-earners of the country."

Added to these have been legislative assaults and court decisions most destructive in character.

"We have checked the progress of those who have sought to destroy freedom through the annihilation of the organizations of labor."

Under the heading of "constructive demands" the council's report reiterates and reaffirms that "those contributing to production should have a part in its control," and to this end it urges "the setting up of conference boards of organized workers and employers, thoroughly voluntary in character and in thorough accord with our trade union organizations as means of promoting the democracy of industry through cooperative effort."

"Cooperation should be encouraged as an effective means of curbing prof-



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President Harding by the Federal Trade Commission

that there was no justification for a reduction of wages. The commission held the "first object should be to increase, rather than lessen, the purchasing power of the ordinary consumer."

A considerable portion of the council's report is devoted to a discussion of America and the Russian Soviets and the council says that "America during the year has fully endorsed the stand of the American Federation of Labor at the Montreal convention" in resolving that the federation "is not justified in taking any action which could be construed as an assistance to, or approval of, the Soviet government of Russia as long as that government is based upon authority which has not been vested in it by a popular representative national assembly of the Russian people."

The report also says that "as a factor in the industrial life of both Canada and the United States the so-called 'One Big Union' has practically ceased to exist."

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In making the following statement we are not attempting to fasten on all clothing retailers the charge of profiteering.

Unquestionably there are many exceptions. However, the general charge that retail prices are altogether too high, as succinctly stated by President Harding in a recent speech, is not to be denied.

To remedy this situation in the interests of the public, and ourselves, we have decided to eliminate the retailer entirely.

The public, therefore, can now buy clothing direct from us, the manufacturers, at actual wholesale prices, absolutely pure wool suits, remember, at \$18.50, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00—no higher than that usually sold at from \$30 to \$75 in elaborate retail establishments.

These suits, in fact, offer an unusual and irresistible appeal in high quality, latest style and careful tailoring—fashionably fashioned of fabrics 100% pure wool—the very finest procurable from the leading woolen mills, such as French-Rivers, Greenwich and like high grade concerns.

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Come and see for yourself! You will be shown the same courteous service you have been paying for at retail stores, with a guarantee to fit, no matter what your build—newest styles, cloth fresh from the looms, absolutely fast dyes, and, further, to return your money instantly if you are dissatisfied in any particular.

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